# The National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1879.

FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

# BATTLE WITH THE UTES.

A Graphic Report of the Sanguinary Encounter.

Official Report of Captala Pagne-Details of the Engagement-Imprompts Breastworks-Jackson's Cotton Bales Outdone-Wounded Horses Shot for the Purpose-The Perils of the Slege.

A Gallant Officer and Gallant Command. General Sherman, in forwarding the report of Caprain J. Scott Payne, of the Fifth cavalry, to the Secretay of War, inderses it as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, November 8, 1870. This modest and most admirable report is re-ceived after I have finished my annual report, else I should have embraced it almost entire as a better description of the fight at Milk Creek, on September 29, last. W. T. Sherman, General.

B, last, W. T. SHERMAN, General.
The first portion of Captain Payne's report is deroted to the organization of the command of Major
Thornburgh and the march to Bear Itiver, where it
went into camp on the night of the 2th of Septemser. The balance of the report is as follows:
"During the afternoon of this date several Use
ndlans of prominence, among them Jack and
laarwick, of the White River agency, and Ungice,
at Uncompanize, who had a pass from the agent
t Los Pines, came into our camp, talked freely
with Major Thornburgh and departed about nightall apparently in good humor and well satisfied at
what they had learned.

Los Pines, came into our camp, talked freely in Major Thornburgh and departed about night-lapparently in good humor and well satisfied at at they had learned.

It William's Fork of Bear River, where we camped the 27th, one Eskridge, an agency employee, ce killed, is we have been informed, by Hollaus ar the agency, came in accompanied by "Cololo," the Indian interpreter, "Henry," "Bummer a" and other Utes, with a dispatch from Mr. cker to Major Thornburgh. A reply was sent to Meeker by the Indians, Eskridge remaining the command until the next afternoon, when was dispatched to the agency with a second numinication to Mr. Meeker. Copies of this respondence were forwarded by Major Thorngh to your headquarters, and it is only necessary refer to them here. It was observed that "Cololo" and the Indians with him in our camp on 27th were surly and not dispused to talk, but on departing they appeared to be better satisfied. I slight, if any, apprehensions were entertained the Tandid y approaching trouble.

Ve camped on the 28thjon Deer Creek, and began march the morning of the 28th at 6.30 o'clock, ching Milk River about 10 o'clock. Rifer watering the horses at the stream two commest. E. Third, and F. Fifth cavelry, under the mediate command of Major Thornburgh, turned the road, taking a trail that bore away to the k, while Company D. Fifth cavelry, remained the road, taking a trail that bore away to the k, while Company D. Wajor Thornburgh except a shly started fire in the bottom grass, an incident h which we had grown so familiar that no aphensions were excited by it. Lieutenant Cheny, untant of the command, accompanied by Guide akin and a small party of soldiers, was in the vance, and upon passing over some high ground crmediate between the road we had left and

Rathkin and a small party of soldiers, was in the advance, and upon passing over some high ground intermediate between the road we had left and trail, discovered the Indians in neary force, drawn up in line of battle, or more correctly speaking, the intermediate between the road we had left and trail, discovered the Indians in neary force, drawn up in line of battle, or more correctly speaking, the pletely covered and commanded the road. With a quick and soldierly perception of the situation, Lieutenant Cheny turned back and made signals for the command to repair the party of the command of the party of the p

off, and then at once, without attempting to hold the hill, to fall back upon the train and take measures for its protection. This duty being performed and the way opened for the return of the led horses, I repaired to the; wayon train and at once took steps looking to its defense. Major Thornburgh doubtless started for the train shortly after giving me the order referred to, and was shot and mistantly killed just after crossing the river and within 500 yards of the wagons. His gallantry was conspicuous from first to last, and grief for his death was general and profound. In the meantime Captain Lawson, with Company G. Third cavalry, and Lieutenant Cheny, with a detachment from Company E, Third, and Company F, Fifth cavalry, gallantily held the Indians in check in front, gradually retiring. Lieutenant Cheny with his detachment covaring the retreat. Upon reaching the train I found parket on the right bank of Milk river, about 250 yards from water, the wagons forming the north side of a corrsi elliptical hishape, its long axis running east and west, and the north side exposed to a flerce fire from the Indians, who, massing in the ravines along the river and upon commanding heights, were making a determined effort to capture and destroy the train before it could be placed in condition for defense. The minnals were crowded within the area indicated, and I at once directed some twenty or more of those wounded to be led out and shot along the open space referred to, and thus making continuous our line of defense and affording cover for our sharp-shooters. As soon as these arrangements were completed the men were ordered to unload the wagons and use bedding, grafs and flour sacks for breastworks. I cannot speak too highly of their conducts at this time. Though exposed to a galling fire, by which many men and horses were stricken down, they worked with alsority and courage, and conduct at this time. Though exposed to a galling lire, by which many men and bouses were stricken down, they worked with abscrity and courage, and in a short time our corral was in as good a state of defense as the means at hand would permit. About this time Lioutenant Paddock, who was encouraging the men by the exposure of his person and intelligently and courageously carrying out my instructions, was wounded in the hip. As Capital Lawson and Lieutenant Cheny, whose gallant fight in covering the retreat deserves commendation, had not yet returned to camp. I became solicitous for their safety, and defached Sergeant Papie, of my company, whit twieve men, to proceed down the road in the direction from which they were approaching. In a short time thereafter it was greatly relieved at seeing Capitali Lawson and Lieutenant Cheny, with their commands, enter the entirenchments. A new and critical danger now threatened us. The Indians failing in their efforts to prevent the concentration of the command at the train or to drive us out of it by a furious and concentrated fire, took advantage or a high wind blowing directly toward us, and fired the tail grass and sage brush down the road. At the moment this port! was realized I observed that the Indian supply train of Hey John Gordon was parked within seventy-five yards of my position, and so situated as to command our approach to water. Scang this and fearing that under cover of the smoke the fadians might make a lodgment in this train, which, in my judgment, would have been disastous to the

as to command our approach to water. Scenng this, and fearing that under cover of the amove the indians might make a lodgment in this train, which, in my judgment, would have been disastrous to the command, and with the further view of burning the grass on the north side of the corni to present as little aurice as possible to the Indian fire when it should approach. I directed the grass on that side to be fired and in a few moments was gratified to see Gerdon's train in flames. The fire down the valley approached with great rapidly and struck the exposed point of the corni, and for a few moments broatened us with destruction. The officers and men at this critical moment when the Indians hade their most introducent when the Indians hade their most introducent when the Indians creatived, but the fire was extinguished and our greatest danger passed.

From this time, about '15 p. m., until nightfall the Indians kept up a furious fire, doing great dannings to our stock, fully three-fourith of them being allied or so severely wounded that they were killed by my order. At dark a large-body of Indians charged down behind Gerdon's burning stalin, delivering volley after volley. They were

repulsed easily and fied, suffering the loss of

that sense of security for my command which spring from a knowledge of its gallantry and fortitude.

During the next day the Indians kept up an almost incessant fire, killing all of our animals but fourteen mules, but doing no other damage. We were uninterrupted on the night of the 20th, but after that time the enemy gave us no rest. During the night of the 1st our water party was fired upon at short range, and one man of Company F. Fifth cavalry, was shot through the face. The guard for the water party returned this fire with effect, killing one Indian. On the night of the 2d Captain Dodge and Lieutenant Hughes, with D Company, Ninth cavalry, came into our camp, adding materially to our righting strength and bringing the welcome news that our courier had gone through safely.

"I cannot express in too high terms my approclation of the gallantry of these brave officers and men, and it is peculiarly gratifying to know that they have secured the praise which such courage righty deserves. Colonel Merritt, with his command, after a march which has no parallel, reached us this morning and was received with hearty and prolonged cheers by my gallant men, whose patriotic fidelity and courage were thus specully rewarded by rescue from great and impending peril. I can find no suitable words in which to express my admiration of the officers and men of my command. Their conduct was beyond all praise. They were continued them and to know that one more page in the glorious annals of the American solder has been illustrated by their valor."

"Captain Fifth Cavalry, Commanding."

The National Republican Committee.

The death of Senator Chandler having left the Republican National Committee without a chairman, a call for a meeting of the committee at the Arilington Hotel, in this city, becember 17, has been issued by Hon. A. B. Cornell, Governor-elect of New York, and Mr. Thomas M. Koogh, chairman of the Republican committee of North Carolina. The object of the meeting is to take action in relation to the death of the late chairman. A new chairman and secretary will be elected, the office of secretary having been vacant since the resignation of Hon R. C. McCornick, who resigned when he became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is quite possible that at this meeting a place will be acheed for holding the next National convention.

The Democratic Fraud in Oregon.

During the session of the legislature of Oregon an investigation by a committee of that body brought to light numerous frauds, peculiations and robberies by the Grover-Chadwick administration of the State government, the proofs of which have been published. Although the legislature which developed the peculations and corruption was Democratic, the District Attorney has felt called upon to screen the members of his party and has refused to act in the matter of bringing the offenders to trial. At the last term of the court. Judge Harding took occasion to refer to this neglect and spoke of the derolletion of dury in terms fitting the offense, and in a manner that will be likely to induce the District Attorney to take some action in regard to the cases.

To General—M. G.:

My Dear General: For the last two years the Democratic party have struggled unceasingly as no party ever did before to secure the remomination of General Grant for President in 1889. Now after the result in Ohio and New York, does it not look as if you, folks had overdone the thing, like the Hon Ben Wade while Chief Justice. Taney was in very feeble health and expected to die? During Buchanau's administration Mr. Wade said he prayed to the Lord most forweatly to proserve Taney's life until after Mr. Lincoln would become President. The Chief-Justice got a new lease on like, and was rather a shorous jurist, long after Lincoln's administration was half over. Mr. Wade, astonished at Judgo Taney's longwity, in speaking of it, said irreversuity that he feared he "lind overdone to the dead their" in praying that Taney should be spared to us; "for," said he, "the old fellow is likely now to quilive Lincoln and the whole Republican party," and, like Wade, your party. I think, have overdone your work. Grant's election is now inevitable. In this instance he is a creature of the Democrats, and why not utilize him? Why not take advantage of the circumstances? Come in to his support, and take your chances, Make him your Predient; place him in the position of being the President of the whole people, and not of a facilion or party. He is a just man; he is a great man, acknowledged we at home and abroad. Give him the opportunity of showing to the world that he is the enemy of moreciton of the people, and and of a facilion or party. He is a just man; he is a great man, acknowledged we at home and abroad. Give him the opportunity of showing to the world that he is the enemy of moreciton of the people and authorize him by your magnesimous set to be in truth and in fact the Executive of the whole people, "with matice toward anone," "charly for all," "no friends to teward anone," "charly for all," "no friends to teward anone," "charly for all," "no friends to teward anone," charly for all," "no friends to teward a was permission to go along the big road; but Sihon got stubborn and buil-headed, like the most of the Bomocrats of this day, and swore Mr. Moses shouldn't gothrough; and Mr.M. had a temper much like General Grants, and a fight was the result, in which Mr. Sihon got "knocked out of time on the first round," and Moses moved in and just governed all the people from Arnon to Jabbok, even including all the children of Ammon. In reading this vid book I am struck with the analogy of Moses and Grant. Their history, it some respects, is almost identical. When Og, the king of Bashon, went out against Moses (like the solid South against Grant) "the Lord and unto Moses, fear him not, for if have delivered him unto the hands and all his people." This man it counted worthy of more glory than Moses, inasmuch as he who bath boilded the house hatt more honor than the house. I think Grant a before natured man, too, than Moses; for however force in battle, he always respected the usages of civilized warfare, and never murdered his prisoners as Moses did. Had Moses been in Grant's place in our war I doubt whether there would be so many Confederate his gadiers in the present Congress, but I believe it is acknowledged that Moses, as well as Grant made some mistakes—side the Jewish theological history whom Moses interdicted hog meet as stood when he had a monopoly of the sheep and beef market. Hev. Bob Ingersoll—sand other mistakes. There is afforded you a fine opportunity now to join. Road delay. Now is the accepted time. Don't stop to cry over spill milk. Adopt the situation, for his election is now made indispensable to keer the lewi of liberty in the family of freatom and, therefore, in the language of the immortal Ir. Wattas.

Come intent you are.

Your friend you study.

Wand H. Lamon.

Your friend very trul, WARD H. LAMON.

Matters of Interest from Various Sections.

The Town of Napoleon, Ohio, Destroyed by Fire-Texas Immigration - Collision with an Iceberg-The Aquatic Championships -- Dangerous Incendiary Captured-A Drunken Maniae Killed, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—The steamship Nuern-burg, from Bremen via. Havre, brought 400 emi-grants, including 80 English of the farmer class, mostly for Texas.

Napoleon, Ohio, Burned. CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—The Commercial's special from Toledo says: "The entire business portion o sapoleon, Henry County, Ohio, was burned this flernoon. Loss, \$160,000."

A Fight With Outlaws.

British Indians Starving.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—The Indians at Williams'
Lake, British Columbia, are reported starving.

Their chief has had translated for publication a
pathetic appeal to Her Majesty reciting how they
have been deprived of their lands and means of
livelihood by the whites and saking relief, saying
his young men will not starve in peace.

Boston, Nov. 8.—Caprain Webb taking exception to disparaging personal remarks made by Captain Boyton, challenges the latter to a swim of ten to twenty miles, naked or in rubber suits with paddles, Webb to use a suit of his own invention, for £1,000 a side, the money to be deposited with the Chipper or the Spirit of the Trees, or will take £5,000 to \$7,000 that he will swim thirty-six hours naked in the open sea.

A West Virginia Incendiary Arrested. WHEELING, W. VA., No 9.—Thomas Check was rrested at Jacktown, Pa., by Deputy Sheriff Curtis in Friday night, on a charge of setting fire to lethany College last month. He was taken to

Three Persons Drowned.

LOWELL, Mass. Nov. 9.—Three persons were drowned in the Merrimack river this afternoon, near Laurence Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Little two children, and Mr. and Mrs. James Brown were rowing from Centreville shore to Little Canada, when the leaking of the bost rightened them, and during the confusion it was overturned. Mr. Brown swam ashore. Mrs. Little and one child ching to the boat and were rescued. Mr. Little and Mrs. Brown (his sister) and Mr. Little's two-year-sold son were drowned. All of the bodies have been recovered.

An Inforlated Madman Killed. An Intertacted Machinan Killed.

Rawitiss, Wy. T., Nov. 9.—This afternoon France
Murray, Government teamster, while infoxicate
shot and fatally wounded charles Chapman, of
Jos Angeles, Cal. Murray then reloaded his car
bine and revolver with the intention of cleaning on
the neighborhood of the Government wagon corn
ille had fired several shots at citizens and soldiers
when sheriff J. G. Rankin came on the scene, as
seeing it was impossible to capture Murray withou seeing it was impossible to capture Murray without great danger to himself and others, free on him with a double-barreled shotgun, killing him not antly. A coroner's jury exonerated the sheriff.

The Count in New York. The Count in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y. Nov. S.—Owing to the belief here among Republicans that the delay in counting the election returns in various Western counties in the State is simply for the purpose of "doctoring" in returns to elect Democrats, most of the Republican State nominees have joined in a dispatch to per sonal friends in each county, asking their personal attendance at the counting of the votes by the Board of Supervisors of the counties. The gentle men addressed are among the most distinguishes Republicans in the State. It is believed by thos interested that the supervision of such gentlement as these may prevent any miscounting.

A Shocking Calamity.

New York, Nov. 9.—This morning Mrs. Mary Sincere, of Wyckoff and Flushing avenues, Brooklyn, missed her son John, a boy eight years of age. She searched the vard, and peering into an old cistern which had not been used for years and had but little water in it, saw him lying at the bottom. The boy had been sufficeated by the foul air, and the mother notbeing aware of it, jumped in to recombine. Before the could raise him up she was also overcome by the foul air and fell unconscious. Both larself and the boy were taken out in a few minutes, but all offorts to reasselfate them proved unutes, but all efforts to resuscitate them proved un-availing.

THE WIRES' MISCELLANY. Inflicting injuries which proved fatal on the 5th inst. This act restored order, and Kearney was arrested. The mate and five sailors are under de-

THE LESULT IN NEW YORK.

An Official Canvass Required to Decide.

DOMINION DISCOFERIES.

INNIPER, MAN, Nev. 9.—Fine samples of both 1 and soft coal have been brought here. The ide locality whence it comes has not been dis-ed, but, it is stated to be somewhere on the line

GETTING RICH TOO FASE.

Damaging Testimony Against a Clerk of Court.

Cixcinnati, Nov. 9.—Special Agent Newcomb's Investigation into the accounts of Clerk Ambrose, of the United States court, is revealing some very damaging at puris evidence. At one time the Postofice Department gave him the job of making a stenographic report, which was done by his deputy, and Ambrose received for it \$248, while the deputy received his pay by a \$39 increase of his half year's salary. The same thing was done in the case of short-hand work given to Ambrose at the time of the appraisement of the old Government building. J. M. Matthews on Saturday made affinavit that about January I last be signed a blank receipt for services where the amount paid was \$19.59, and that the receipt shown him by the special agent for \$87.90 was the same he signed before it was filled up at the time named. Attorneys with large practice in the United State's court state to a Commercial reporter that the aggregate receipts of the clerk's office are at least \$10,900 more annually than the sum of \$7,900 returned to Washington by Ambrose for both district and circuit courts. Some place the annual receipts as high as \$25,000. As Ambrose has been clerk for seven year sthe difference between the returns and stated receipts at the same rate would aggregate at least \$70,000. Efforts to stop the investigation have failed.

seventeen cars of live stock, a caboose and seven men into the river. The engine and one car, with the conductor, engineer and fremen, were saved by the breaking of the connection between the cars. Three dead bodies and three men badly lidured have been recovered from the river. The names of those who were in the caboose when it went down, and were killed outright, are; lossiah Wearen, a wealthy stock raiser and vice-losiah Wearen, a when it went down, and were itiled outright, are: Josish Wearren, a wealthy stock raiser and vice-president of the First National Bank of Malvern, In.; Mr. Hyde, a resident of Montana, and George or Joseph Barnhart, a brakemm, of Moherly, Mo-John Simmer, a drover of Malvern, had his leg broken in two places, and Frederick Davis, of Malvern, was slightly injured. J. M. Strahn, a stock raiser, of Malvern, was also in the caboose, but when he heard the crash of Unibers and from and the great splashing of water he sprang out of a side door and was aved. Charles Irwin, a brakeman, was on top of the caboose, went down with it, and was so terribly mangled that he died at moon to-lay.

# FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Maddid, Nov. 2.—The Senate has adopted a reply to the message amounting the King's marriage. Beauty, Nov. 2.—General Turgasoff's expedition has reached Tehkislar. Calcurta, Nov. 2.—There seems now little doubt of the Ameer's treachery. The general opinion is hat be will be sent as a state prisque to India. Lexico. Nov. 2.—A the meeting of cation will

Lonion, Nov. 9.—At the meeting of cotton mill-whers of Oldham, last evening, if was resolved to iscontinue the short time movement. Brairs, Nov. 9.—The Russian expedition in Tur-esian will make a fresh advance as soon as it is

re-enforced.

Loxnon, Nov. 9.—The Court Circular denies the report of the betrathal of the Grand Duke of Hesse of the daughter of the decessed King of Hanover.

Panus, Nov. 9.—La France says M. Waddington sensits in his desire to resign the presidency of the council of ministers.

Buntas, Nov. 9.—The Car has ordered the forma-tion of two new regiments of Lancers, to be named respectively after the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Duily News understands hat Lord Derby loss requested the secretary of the artion (conservative) Ciulo to withdraw his mane roun the fits of members.

from the list of members,

Paris, Nov. 9.—The Soir aumounces that the
Banque Europeonue, all discharge M. Philippart's
liabilities, after the payment of which the bank
will have sufficient lends to continue operations.

Barlis, Nov. 9.—Nows has been received at
Moscow from Basu that the troops of the expedition into Turkestan see in a pittini condition.

They have lost half of their number.

VIBNAA, Nov. 9.—Intelligence has been received
at Cetting to the effect that large bodies of Albanians have taken up a position at timinje, one of the
places the force ceded to Montenegro, to take possession.

Sussisti.

Vienna, Nov. 9.—A strong force of Montenegrins has marched on Gusinje, piliaging and burning everything before them. More than 200 Albanian Musaulmans were merellessly sinn.

Paris, Nov. 9.—Marshal Canrobert, the Bonaparist candidate, was to day elected Sensior from the department of Lower Characte. M. Guiffrey, Republican, was elected Sensior from the department of United Sensior from the United

nt of Hautes-Alpes.

# CALAMITIES AND CRIMES.

A Terrible Record of Disaster and Death.

Two Steamers Sunk by Collision—Apparently Criminal Neglect in Both Cases-Fearful Tale of Shipwreck-Ravages of a Cyclone-Ha broad Bridge Disaster-Deaths from Explosion, &c.

A Steamer Sunk Off the Capes.

New Yong, Nov. S.—The ship Lady Octavia, om Delaware Breakwater for New York, collided in the steamstip Champion, from New York for narieston, about thirty miles off the Capes, at sout 4 o clock on Friday morning, sinking the samer in four minutes. Thirty persons of her ew and passengers were lost and twenty-four ever picked up by the Lady Octavia and the Pedic Idlae. The following were saved on the Lady travia and taken to Philadelphia: R. W. Locksood, expain; Charles Miller, second mate; John hompson, Charles Eder, Frederick Mackmon, rederrick Kehands and Frank Jackson, sesmen; session;

ored of New York. Seninge, Charles Elliet and yo. M. Thompson. The Lady Octavia halls from Greenock, Scotland, if was bound for this port. She is commanded (Captain John Johnson, of Greenock. The ght was starlight and the vessels could have an distinctly seen. Captain Johnson attributes e collision to a change in the course of the famer shortly before the disaster occurred. His atch discovered the steamer, but there appears to ave been no watch kept upon the steamer. Captain ockwood, of the Champion, states he had just left are pilot house when he beard some one sing out the pilot house when he beard some one sing out

Another Ocean Disaster

New Your, Nov., 9.—Captain Ivancish of the Austrian bark Rebus, arriving in port yesterday, reports that November 3, in latitude 39.3 N., longitude 66.3 44, when thirty four days out from Trieste he espied the floating hull of a vessel full of water and water-logged, the wind at the time blowing a gale from the north and a strong sea running. The water was bitterly cold. Some persons were on the hull signallog for help with strips torn from their garments. Notwithstanding the danger attending the effort, a boat was lowered, and, at great risk of life of all concerned, six persons on the Wreck were saved. They were all that survived, and they were all passongers. After extending to those the care necessary to sustain life in their exhausted bodies, their history was briefly learned. The schooner Petrel, Captain Fisher, sailed on the 23th of October for a whalling voyage on the Atlantic ocean and carrying Fortuguese passengers, a number of payed off whalemen returning home, to be landed at Fayal, in the Acores, and on the Maierra and Canary islands. She encountered terrible gales that swept the North Atlantic ocean the lost days of October whitehen returning home to be landed at Fayal, a in the Azores, and on the Mateira and Canary islands. She encountered terrible gales that swept the North Atlantic ocean the last days of October and early days of November. After being dismasted by the fars of the gale the schooner became unumanascala, and drifted. On the 29h of October she was supersed in a squall and fifteen persons were lest fineluding Captain Fisher. From the 29th of October until the 24 of November the survivors chang to the wreck, exposed to the cold and storm, without covering, and kept continually wet by the seas that swept over them. They had some food, but little water to drink, and when relief came were almost frantic with joy. The Petrel was a schooner of sixty-one tons. Her master, George Fisher, was her owner as well. She was built in 1840 in Newburpport, Most.

NEW YORK, NOV.9.—The following additional particulars of the wreck of the schooner Petrel are published. The Petrel had twenty-one persons on board, nincteen of whom wore passengers, working their passage to the Cape de Verus islands. She left New Bedford on Saturday, October 25, with a miscellanceous cargo for Brayo. The weather was all that could be desired until Thesday, when a stiff breeze syrang up and soon incospaced to a gale. The schooner labored heavily in a choppy soa and shapped large quantities of water. All the sails were taken in and she scudded before the gale under bare poles. At half-cast ten at night the wind veered to the northwest, blowing a lurricate. A terrific sea was running, and it required every effort of the crew to keep the vessel from falling into the trough of the sea and being water-logged. The waves washed the decks and every one was in danger of going overboard. The man at the wheel was washed from bis nost and

day morning the decks had been swept clean and part of the mainmast had been carried away. The storm increased every minute, and at 5 o'clock a terrific gust of wind struck the Petrel broadside. The remainder of the mainmast fell over the side, and a few minutes later the other mast was snapped off. As if fell it struck the first mate, who was at the wheel, knocking him senseless and cutting off all the fingers of his right hand. The vessel then fell into the trough of the sea and capsized almost instantly. Some of the men clung to the rigring and hull, and others were drawn under and lost. Manuel Perra, with his boy in his arms, unfastened a yawl beat and got into it, but the crazy man Jule sprang toward the boat, struct it en the side and capsized it. All three perished. The vessel flually righted, and six men gained the deck. After suffering untold agonies from hunger and thirst, they were picked up on Monday morning by the Austrian bark lebus and brought to this port. The first mate, thurses, lost his mind. A number of salis were sighted, but none of them came within halling distance.

Terrible Cyclone in Missouri.

Terrible Cyclone in Missouri.

Kansas Crry, Mo., Nov. R.—At 12:45 o'clock the town of Strasburg, Hank County, Mo., was visited by a terrible cyclone, which came from the northwest, causing great loss to property, but no lives were sacrified so far as can now be ascertament. It had been raining all the morning, the storm being accompanied by thunder and lightning and about noon a heavy, sullen looking cloud was observed in the mirlhwest. The storm struck the town shortly afterwised bowing down a church, three or four stores, and a blackmith's shop. The lown was an important one on the line of the Missouri Pacific rainoral, and the above briddings comprised the best part of the village.

The latest reports show that the storm arose a few inlies to the northwest of Kansas City & Morthern railroad, near the Cameron Janetton. It then moved in a southensterly direction, crossed the Missouri Pacific road at Strasburg, and two miles further south crossed the Chicago & Alton railroad at Odesa, where the depot was unroaded and considerable damage done. The telegraph wires were broken and form down a distance of nearly a mile, where the storm crossed the railroads. A large immore of persons are reported liquided, but there is no telegraph Station at Simbourg and it is impossible to obtain particulars at present.

Ballimore Caledral Reopened.

Barringon, Nov. 2.—The cathedral of this city, with the been inderesting regains and additional with most interesting regions are additional with most interesting religious ceremonic of the high positive state of the high positive sta

A Tragedy in Maine.

Bancon, Mr., Nov. 9.—The murcler of James J.,

Norris, in Bradly, Friday night, has caused great
excitement in this vicinity. The victim was found
saturday morning lying some twenty feet from a
rath leading from the mill to the place where he
bearded with his divisit out from ear to see and a

A Narrow Escape From a Shameful Life.

Mrs. Harrict Fowler, formerly a resident of this city, come on here for a visit serveral days ago from Hiladelphia, where she now scales. Last Wednesday she returned to Philadelphia, taking with her a remarkaly handsome little colored citizened that the Herbert, whose parents reside at 317 Pennsylvania ayonus scuthesat. The pair went to a house of ill-repute in Philadelphia, where the Fowler woman introduced the child to a proprietress as destrous of becoming a first woman. Information of the case was given the police authorities in the Brotherly Love city and the girl was taken away from her evil associates. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children took charge of her and will use her to-day as a witness against her evil adviser. The parents of the child informed Major Morgan of her disappearance, and it was by means of a telegram that the authorities in Philadelphia were put on the lookout for her. Detective Voss has gone to Philadelphia, and will await the result of the trial before bringing the wayward one back to her home.

"I would have embodied this report in my an-mual, had it been received a few days sooner, but now it is too late. I, therefore, advise that it be published entire at same time with that of Cap-tain Payne, also seen for the first time by me to-day. W. T. SHERMAN, General."

The Secretary of War adds to the report the fol-lowing indorsement:

"The conduct of this young officer is worthy of "George W. McChary,
"Secretary of War,"

Conflict of Authority in Texas. The following telegram has been received at the

For Department:

General Sherman:

Deputy United States Marshal Johnson arrested in this vicinity about ten citizens, three for receiving stolen United States property. Johnson started to ballas with prisoners, was overtaken by sheriff accompanied with posse, Johnson and prisoners released and Johnson held to answer for false including and prisonment. Johnson rearrested prisoners, fixed after contempt of court, went to Dallas, returned for contempt of court, went to Dallas, returned with warrants and arrested local court and civil with a service is put in operation, population centre to be a for the court and the cour prisonment. Johnson rearrested prisoners, fined for contempt of court, went to Dallas, returned with warrants and arrested local court and civil officers for resistance. Prisoners first arrested defy Johnson, are armed and threaten to resist him and prevent removal of civil officers held as prisoners. The marshal is powerless; all citizens, headed by local civil officers, resist and obstruct him. I am satisfied he could not arrest the men taken from him by local authorities, nor remove the civil officers held as prisoners. Ordinance storehouse his not been robbed by citizens, but about a year ago by a soldier, who is serving sentence therefor. I have declined to take any of prisoners into custody or take any part in the squabble unless ordered by competent authority.

Esermises, Commanding.

and a few minutes later thousther mad was supposed.

If the wheek income for many and supposed in the control of the factor of the control of th

MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General's Report.

Wonderful Increase of the Postal Service-Defects in Present Legislation Pointed Out-Sandry Amendments Recommended - Fast Service Between Cedar Keys and Bayana Desirable.

declared to be maifable, and the superior arrangements for its safety in trainst."

Under the heading of "Defects in Present Laws" General Brady says: "I desire to call particular attention to the existing laws, which have been in formany years, under which the Department's order, for increased frequency and increased speed are necessarily made. The rection relating to increase of service is as follows, viz. "Compensation for additional service in carrying the mail shall not be furchess of the exact proportion which the original service is ordered; the sum to be allowed therefor shall be expressed in the order and entered upon the books of the Department, and no

week and after the contract is centered into and
the service is put in operation, population centres
along the line of the route, and more frequent
service becomes a necessity. Under such circumstances it is clear that the rate that was reasonable
for once or twice a week service through a spensely
settled region becomes a very intreasonable base
upon which to increase the service when the circumstances under which it is to be performed are
entirely changed.

"I would therefore recommend that section 3960 be
amended by adding, after the seminolon following